General News Summary.

its 62.25 inhabitants.

— Brewer Gunther, of Paola, Kansas, has committed suicide because the stringent State law has rendered his brewing

THE NEW SOUTH.

A Fall Interview With Senator Joseph E

New York Herald. WASHINGTON, January 14. I asked him what he thought was the

I asked him what he thought was the first duty of the South?
"To get away from politics," he replied without hesitation, "and to give the time and attention of her people to practical matters. Of course, I do not mean that we should abandon any political principles, but simply that we should not give sentimental abstractions the absorbing attention they have heretofore had. The South can make nothing by political ac-South can make nothing by pelitical ag-itation, while it can make a great deal itation, while it can make a great deal by turning its attention to practical matters. I think if we could have nothing to do with politics for the next eight or ten years it might be better for us. I am not afraid that the principles of Democracy will suffer from abeyance. The question of State rights, for instance, will, I am satisfied, have the carnest support of New England, as soon as the West and South have grown a little more powerful. The Democratic party is based on essential principles, and they will live without perpetual agitation.

"But the question of practical advancement," the senator went on to say, "is a pressing one. We have vast resources, that are but partially developed or entirely locked up. We want our rivers opened, so that our timber and naval stores can be marketed, and we want our superb harbors improved, so that the productions and commerce of our own

productions and commerce of our own State and half dozen other States that Seek these harbors can find an outlet. We want our people educated, their minds developed, and to these ends our Repre-sentatives should work. The South is prospering, but there are certain agen-cies of development that must be em-ployed to hasten and make her full devel-

"You think, then, that the South has made progress in the past few years?"
"I am certain of it. Any man who rides through our section cannot fail to note the advancement. He will see better fences, better stock, better houses, ter fences, better stock, better houses, better barns, new factories, thriving cities that were towns a few years ago and towns that were villages. But the South is just now prepared for real development. We have just finished smoothing over the desolation of war, rehabilitating our farms and paying our debts. The recuperation shown by the South is almost without parallel. Just look at her condition at the close of the war. She had lost by one sweep of a pen about \$2,000,000,000 worth of slave property, there having been freed about four million negroes worth \$500 each. She had lost quite as much more by equipping and supporting her armies by equipping and supporting her armies for four years, for everything was paid for in Confederate notes or bonds, which were valueless. She was made to contribwere valueless. She was made to contrib-ute largely to the support of the armies of the North by seizure of her property wher-ever they needed it. She lostmillions of dollars, worth of property destroyed by both armies—as houses, stock, fences, &c. At the close of the war her people found themselves stripped of almost ev-erything except their lands, and much of that was sold for Federal taxes, their farms desolate, their homes dismantled the heads of families and firms dead the old, order of things subverted and the people heavily in debt. We were then not only given our proportion of the national debt heavily in debt. We were then not only given our proportion of the national debt to pay, but special taxes laid on our cotton and tobacco. These taxes were purely and simply sectional, as cotton and tobacco are not raised North or West, and took millions from our people annually. The cotton tax was raised after several years, during which probably \$40,000,000 was collected, but the tobac-

those crushing losses and oppressions much less within a single decade." GETTING RID OF DEBT. "Have you about finished paying up

your debts and getting your affairs in shape?" They have almost restocked and refitted their farms, they are using agri-cultural implements, have rebuilt their cities and towns and are now ready for progress and development. The immense incomes from cotton and other crops that have been for the past ten or twelve years devoted to rehabilitation and settling up old scores, will for the next on years, seek new investment, and it is the high-est duty of statesmanship to encourage measures that will lead to a legitimate in-vestment of this money. With this done the South will in a few years be wealthy and independent, and this is the shortest road she can take to power and respect it was 2,228,987 baics; in 1870 it was 4,352,317 bales; in 1879 it was 5,625,000, and the estimate for this year is 6,000,000 If this is correct—and I suppose it will be—it shows that we have nearly years, and ought to realize nearly \$300,000,000 for this year's cotton crop alone. I do not claim that the South is alone in this progress. The whole country has done well. We have, in 1879, 2,434,884,541 bushels of grain against 1,629,027,600 in 1870, an enormous increase in less than ten years. We have now 91,591 miles of railroad against 35,035 in 1865, and 52,-914 in 1870. This marvelous growth should admonish every statesman, North and South, that there is a higher duty upon us all than mere abstract politics that we should address ourselves to practical questions, and should engineer with all prudence and intelligence the onward rush of our country for the next decade.

"What do you think the course of the South should be?"
"The first thing that the people of the South should do in a political way is to convince the people of the North that they have accepted in perfect good faith the reconstruction measures and the amendments to the Constitution, and will stand by them and carry them out in all that they legitimately imply. We can never hope to win a National victory until this is done. It was fear on the part of the capitalists and substantial men, of the North of the South's sincerity and apprehensions created by a few Southern Bourbons that defeated us in the last election, and will defeat us until it is entirely removed. We have nothing to lose by being frank and straightforward and everything to love by agitation, prej-udice and passion. The course of her rep-resentatives should be to argue matters discourage all sectional feeling, to live on good terms with the fepresentatives of all sections, and move in solid phalanx with aid our common country in working out its great destiny."

will be formed upon the great living practical issues of the day, such as tariffs, bank currency, etc. While this may not be better for the class of politimay not be better for the class of politicians who live by keeping sectional issues alive, I am sure it will be better for the South, better for the North, and better for the whole country. The great laboring classes of the South are tired of sectional strife. They want peace, they want a faithful execution of the laws; they want a full restoration of property: they want the Union of our fathers, upon the constitution as it is. With this restoration and the vast resources of the South property. and the vast resources of the South prop-erly understood and appreciated by the men of means, the substantial business men of the North and West, many of whom would then come South, there is no limit to the future prosperity and wealth of the South. It is destined to be the richest section of the Union, because Providence has been more lavish of His

Providence has been more lavish of His gifts there than in any other section.

co tax, collected almost entirely from the South, is still levied, and a large proportion of the whisky tax is also paid by us.

old cra, maintained and practised slavery. The new South, under the new tion of the whisky tax is also paid by us. Nothing but the courage and industry of our people and the enormous incomes received from their crops would have en-

> NEGRO EDUCATION. "You have interested yourself considerably in pressing an educational

"Yes, and I think that of the very first importance to our people. We have accepted the enfranchisement of the negro in perfect good faith and are determined to protect him in his every right. The platform on which I was elected was a free vote and a fair count. But we want these people educated so that they can vote intelligently and honestly, and pre-vent them being defrauded. Georgia is doing her duty in this matter to the extent of her ability, but we cannot do all that is needed. New England has a heavy re-sponsibility at the this point. She brought the slaves from Africa and sold them to we had bought them. She enfranchised in the discharge of a solemn duty if she does not help to educate them. Knowl-edge will protect them as armies nor laws one anything else ever can, and, I will here add that I am very happy to see the interest manifested by the Northern Senators in this subject. In the debate in the Senate they showed a most liberal and just spirit."

"I have seen intimations that you would possibly be called to Garfield's

Cabinet. Do you prefer this to a leader ship in the Senate?" "I do not anticipate the possibility of being called to the Cabinet, and see no reason why I should be. I can say very postively that under no circumstances Cabinet. I consider a senator's place in dignty and character next to that of President, and I have no higher mark for my ambition than the place I hold. I do not aspire to the responsibility of leadership in the Senate, and allusions to such a thing are distasteful to me. I am willing to follow any many many transfer.

follow any man or men who propose any-thing that I may be satisfied will work to the good of the country. I am ambitious only to help my section my country in its struggle for advancement and

"With what reception will immigrants "A perfectly cordial and hearty one. It is useless to deny that just at the close of the war, when we were irritated over the loss of our cause, our sons and hus-bands and property, we did not meet Northern settlers with the proper cor-diality. But I can say with equal frank-ness that that feeling has completely died out and now a Northern man is met just out and now a Northern man is met just the same as a Southern man. There is literally no difference, except that a little more trouble may be taken with a North-ern man of good character to make him feel at home. The testimony of Northern men living in the South will show this to

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1881. What about the solid South?"

"I am very well satisfied that there is no chance for the success of the Democratic party of the Union until we of the Satu thave convinced the poople of the the Satu thave convinced the poople of the Satu thave convinced the poople of the Satu the Constitutional amendment which are the constitution along paper, but that we are in practice living up to them and carrying them this setting paper, but that we are in practice living up to them and carrying them this setting paper, but that we are in practice living up to them and carrying them this setting has the setting of the war, not only in platforms and on paper, but that we are in practice of the setting of the war, and the bloody a shirt, which will no longer serve the purpose of the party in power, will be burged to be the setting the setting base of the party in power, will be burged to be the setting that the propose of the party in power, will be burged to be raised on more. Then it will be prepared to be raised on more. Then it will be prepared the party in power, will be burged to be raised on more. Then it will be reported the party in power, will be burged to be raised on more. Then it will be reported the party in power, will be burged to be raised on more. Then it will be reported the party in power, will be burged to be raised to be raised on more. Then it will be reported the party in power, will be burged to be raised on more. Then it will be reported the party in power, will be burged to be raised on the same party in power, will be burged to be raised on the same party in power, will be burged to be raised on the same party in power, will be burged to be raised to be raised on the same party in power, will be burged to be raised to be raised on the same party in power, will be burged to be raised to be raised

CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

"What part of Georgia, in your opinion, is the most inviting for immigrants?"

"That depends entirely upon the taste and pursuit of the immigrant. The climate is genial and healthy, with every variety to suit the preferences of the immigrant, whatever may be his pursuit. If he desires to raise rice, sea island cotton and semi-tropical fruits, including the orange, and have fish in abundance, or desire to engage in the culture of early vegetables and fruits for Northern consumption, he can find suitable location upon her southern coasts or islands. If he desires to engage extensively in the lumber business there is no better field open to him in the world. In connection with this, he can make turpentine and naval this, he can make turpentine and naval stores to any extent that his capital and enterprise may justify. If he desires to Providence has been more lavish of His gifts there than in any other section.

THE OLD AND NEW ERA.

"All patriotic citizens now admit that the Union is to be perpetuated and the States by which it is formed indestruction. But that we can in the South that we can have treach the full measure of our material prosperity nor attain the high sugarous men in the South that we can have dignified labor and secured legal rights to all. Under the slavery system we could not do this. Now there is no service of it the better. The destruction of slavery inaugurated a new era, and we must keep pace with the age or fall behind in the race.

"In this connection permit me to say that a writer in the Heraid, of the 25th ult, who states that I am now trying to impress the Senate of the United States that I was an original I was a Unioa man, greatly misrepressents me. I have stated in the Senate distinctly and emphatically that I was an original two, in, good faith, acquiesce in the decision. Under the old era, minitained and practical field than Middle and Southern Georgia. If he desires to embark in sheep husbanders to embark in sheep husbandil the desires to embark in sheep husbandil the desire to embark in sheep husbandil the desires to embark in sheep husbandil the desires to embark in sheep husbandil the cast of the State, here the with great success in all the with essection of t essary for his own use there is no better field than Middle and Southern Georgia practised into the business of merchandising, Atlanta, Savannah and other centres of the olition of State extend to him an inviting field and slavery, and that our former slaves are now citizens with every legal right of citizenship. This change has swept away slave labor and has elevated and dignified free labor. It is now our duty to see that labor has its just reward, and that citizenship is protected in every legal right?

State extend to him an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial invitation. In a word, we offer to the immigrant of every calling or pursuit a cordial welcome and an inviting field and a cordial invitation. In a word, a cordial invitation. In a word, a cordial invitation. In a word, a cordial invitation. In a cordial invitation. possession of large wealth. We want, in a word, a large importation of Yankee capital and an infusion of Yankee energy, Yankee enterprise, Yankee education and Yankee business sense. They will not only find ample remuneration and reward there, will but greatly assist our own people and improve the wealth, property and society of the State."

Some Famous Dresses .- In the spring of 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI., which took place on January 21, 1793, and was followed by that of Marie Antoinette on October 16th of the same year, it was decreed by order of the court that the furniture and all else that

remained in the palace of the Tuileries was to Le sold. The sale lasted six months, and had it not been stopped would have lasted six months longer.

At this sale Pierre de la Riviere of Normandy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, purchased three dresses belonging to purchased three dresses belonging to Queen Marie Antoinette. These became the property of his son, who removed to San Domingo, from which place he fled during the last insurrection to Philadel-

The three dresses purchased at this one of her daughters, Miss Ruijes, now Mrs. Churchill, from whom it was purchas-ed by Mrne. Demorest in 1879. This interesting souvenir is pale yellow satin, the assume t color mellowed by age to an old-gold tint, richly embroidered in bouquets and garlands of flowers in natural colors, which to a remarkable degree retain never he

their original brilliancy.

The genuineness of this dress is beyond question, and can be fully substan-

The blue dress became the property of a daughter of Mme. Mignot, who defraying the expenses of their superiors," and for such voluntary acts of kindness to was made into a suite of furniture now in the possession of her husband at Eindhoven, Holland, near the frontier of Bel-

The purple dress, after having been in the possession of a sister of Mme. Mignot, returned to her after her sister's death, and was burned in the great fire in Charleston in 1861.—Demorest's Monthly

— A novel means of raising money was made use of at a charitable fair just closed at Patterson. A handsome silver jewel casket was provided, to be awarded to the person guessing nearest to the number of beans contained in an odd-shaped bottle, the guesses being ten cents apiece. Over four hundred persons tried their luck. The winner was a little girl their luck. The winner was a little gi who bought the last guess and who she

with the multitude of officials, or even to receive communications from any, except from his high officials, and they should come through the departments of State to which the matter pertained to his high ministers. Thus these high and designing functionaries stead between

ted to call more than once a year. In this way, the governor of a rich province receives, during his term of office, one or two millions of tales (Chinese ounces of silver, \$1 to \$1.33). He knows perfectly well that the large amounts of money he receives from his subordinates, are "squeezed" out of the very people whom it is his duty to protect; for he has been a subordinate, and is familiar with what embroidered. They descended to his daughter, Mme. Remie Mignot, of Charleston, S. C., the granddaughter of Pierre de la Riviere, who afterward married M. Rutjes, of Charleston. From her the gold-colored dress descended to many of her daughters, Miss Ruties, and the appointment of the property of the p secure the appointment. And he has yet "to contribute still larger sums to-wards the expenses of the high functionrevenue of the whole province

aries in Pekin who were kind enough to assume the responsibility of becoming his security. (The responsibility was great expert accountants.) Moreover, it is provinces, for subordinates—if they wish to remain quietly in office—"to assist in be accepted, and in time, rewarded. The potency of this practice among officials has been recognized in all the ramifications of society. No one who wishes to ask a favor of another ever comes empty-handed. I often recieve small presents of fruits, jewels, &c. I know at the time that

It is true the Pekin government, as a means of securing the people againts exhigh commissioners into all the provinces to take a general surveillance of all pro-

picions, in the course of a few days, are

it is that money makes the wheels of government in China run smoothly. These high Imperial commissioners amass enarmous fortunes, and the Pekin government are none the wizer in regard to the real condition of things in the provinces for having sent them forth. They squeeze the governors; the governors squeeze their subordinates, and their subordinates squeeze the oppressed people.

some of them may—the boards of State is hook power.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVINCES.
China proper is divided into eighteen provinces. Each province is divided into Fiosa, or department; each department is divided into Ticina, districts or counties. The administration in the provinces is though the governor, and his cabinet, consisting of a lieutenant-governor the military governor, the provinceial treasurer, and the chief justice of the province, all of whom are Imperial officers.

The governor, or in the case of some larger provinces, a viceroy, who is appointed for three years, exercises well nigh full powers within the territory over which he presides, somewhat as a feudal rince. Ho is thus made the ruler of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Pekin of fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is thus made the ruler of the perial revenue, and the defence of his province. With him the direct administration of the Pekin government ends.

These are the officers who govern the people directly. They are appointed by the Pekin government, upon the recompany of the people of the province o

much of his administrative power to Taotais, who have the surveillance of three or more Foos and the magistrates under them, and they generally reside in one of the Foo cities. When a new governor takes up his position at the provincial city, the Taotais, Foos, magistrates, and other civil and military officers of the province—the whole, with their thousands of subordinates, forming the most suppendous bureaucracy that ever held a firing rasp upon a suffering people—are exceptions.

stupendous bureaucracy that ever held a firm grasp upon a suffering people—are expected, and in far, are in duty bound, to call at the provincial city, ostensibly to pay their respects, but really to "grease the wheels," and thus smoothe their own way, for none of them come empty-handed. They often take with them, ostensibly "to contribute towards defraying the heavy expenses of his excellency," more than double the amount of their legitimate annual salary, and they are expectated to call more than once a year. In hat. The viguiers are at syed in black velvet, and they alone, as dispensers of justice and commanders of the forces, are entitled to wear a sword. itself, with its narrow and tortuous streets, and its ill-built houses, is nothstreets, and its ill-built houses, is nothing better than a dilapidated village, but it contains a handsome church, and the building in which the Councilors meet, with the arms of Audorra and the inscription. "Domus contili

ESQUIMAUX FEMALE FASHIONS.—We have had ample opportunity for a study of the natives and the country. The costumes are novel and pleasing. The women dress so nearly like the men that, at first glance, it is difficult to distinguish the sexes. Their small feet are encased in a pair of moccasins, the leggings of The first volume of the work is almost tracked. in a pair of moccasins, the leggings of which reach a little above the knee. A pair of tight fitting seal-skin trunks come next in the suit. The upper part of the body is clothed in the loose-fitting volume treat of the conduct of the the body is clothed in the loose-fitting smock, which is pulled or over the head and is devoid of buttons. A fur-lined with the portraits of the conduct of the war. Both volumes will be illustrated with the portraits of the prominent men and is devoid of buttons. A fur-lined hood is attached, and can be drawn over the head or allowed to fall back on the shoulders at will. The dressing of the head is most remarkable. The hair is cause. The introduction affirms briefly arranged in a monumental knot, which projects perpendicularly from the head, notes the domestic standing of the wearer. Maidens wear white, emble matic of purity. On marriage they don red. Widows use somber black.—
Greenland Letter.

no take a general surveillance of all provincial matters. This is their opportunity and they know how to profit by it. Their expenses must be paid by the governors, and the local officials all know that the governor must be reimbursed; and as governor must be reimbursed; and as they all know that they are guilty, and they are guilty are guilty. HOW TO KILL SECTIONAL HATRED.

"Then, if I understand you, you think the South must execute the constitutional amendments in god faith before the National Democracy can rise to powen."

Then iving in the South will show this to be true. There is no section of the constitutional against them, so who may have charges laid to legitimate enterprise as in the South, and there is room for all that will come and there is room for the room of the come of the room of the room of the room of t

the real condition of things in the provinces for having sent them forth. They squeeze the governors; the governors and their subordinates, and their subordinates squeeze the oppressed people and there is no redress for them; for the Emperor is immured, and all communications to the governor or commissioner to one of the six boards of State, who are interested in the success of a governor, &c. And if a Taotai should send a dispatch direct—as some of them may—the boards of State know how to dispose of it, and him too. But as a rule, the eprit de corps is all that could be desired.—Rev. M. T. Yates, D. D., in Biblical Recorder.

A Pigmy Renublic.

The Republic of Andorra ranks only second to Monaco among the small independent States of the world, and it very rarely enjoys the luxury of a popular revolution. It has several political factions, however, and the more advanced of these thought that a gaming table would be a sure source of wealth to the Republic. The conservatives held that its character was more important. than

will see that title runs on the proof sheets here."

"And by the way," he said, as he lean-cd forward to get the bundle of sheets from his drawer, "you are the first journalist that has ever had a glimpse of these proofs. And it is a coincidence that this history and Brancroft's history of the 'Times of Washington, are being published simultaneously, and," holding up a batch of Bancroft's proofs, "that the title of the first chapter of Bancroft's is headed 'The Confederacy," meaning, cf course, the first confederacy, meaning, cf course, the first confederacy, meaning, cf course, the first confederacy, with this he held up a bundle of sheets, handsomely printed on heavy paper, in much the same style as, but clearer and heavier, than "Sherman's Memoirs." The "introduction" to the book was short, covering nearly the first page and half the next, and it could be seen in the glance that the reporter got that the dedication was contained in the introduction. The title of the book—which of course will be changed on the present proof-sheets—runs across the top of every page.

present proof-sheets—runs across the top of every page.

"In what shape and at what price will the book be published?"

ince. In point of fact, however, the poople very rarely appeal from the judgment of the magistrate; not that they feel that justice has been done them, but they have been so unmercifully fleeced—"squeezed" we call it here—that they have but little left; besides, they know that the officials back each other, and they are not inclined to put themselves in the power of another hungry pack. The governor delegates much of his administrative power to Tao-tais, who have the surveillance of three trails of justice. The viguers have commended to the sales of 'Steward's Journey Around the sales of 'Steward man in Missouri having already ordered 5,000 copies. While of course the heaviest demand is from the South, we find a very large demand throughout the Sales do not reach 100,000 copies. The sales of 'Steward's Journey Around the World' went up to that print, and the demand for this is as promising as that was. No expense has been spared to make this book worthy of the reputation it must have."

occurred at Sapp's store, resulting in the wounding of two negroes and three white men. During the night Alfred Wright, colored, who had been a participant in the row, was fired on while seated before the fire in his cabin. Grasping a revolver, he ran into the yard and discovered two men in the rear of the house. An exciting duel ensued, several shots being ground after firing twice, mortally wounded. The assassins escaped, disapparation.

writes the book are liberal?" ceive enough from the early sales to make him independent and easy for the rest of his life. But the chief reward ness of having performed a duty that has weighed upon him ever since the failure of the cause that he represented. He determined shortly after the collapse of is government to devote the remainder of his life to the preparation of a full and comprehensive history of the struggle of the Southern people and the cause that

"Have you seen him since the comple-

which the road wound its course, a sudden attack was made on them by parties in ambush. Putting spurs to their horses "Have you seen him since the completion of the work?"

"Yes, I spent several days with him at Beauvoir last January, when his labor was mainly over. I never saw a man that so sincerely rejoiced in his work. He said that he had made a history that would stand all the tests of time and criticism because it was two and that they succeeded in escaping; but all were wounded and two mained for life, one man's hand and another's arm being horribly mangled. The physican, Dr. E. Dale well known and highly respected, criticism, because it was true, and that he had put in permanent record a de-fense of his people that would command the verdict of posterity. He seemed to feel as a man who has had a sacred duty weighing upon him as a burden, and who had at last honorably lifted it from supposed the same person who attacked Johnson also assassinated him. The ex-citement is intense in the neighborhood, and the general belief is that the curtain has not yet fallen on the last, act of the Times from Erie says that Colonel Rob't G. Ingorsoll broke down at the funeral of his sister on Saturday, 15th ult., and could not deliver the oration experied.

the confederate character of the Unio and the necessity of separate sovereign-ties under general direction.

Washington in a special car. We are gradually getting to think more of our Presidents. Until within a few years

How the New Congress will be Organ-ized.

Washington, January 25.

The republicans have now abandoned all hope of securing the organization of the senate until 1883, unless death should help them out. They look upon Manager of the senate until 1883, unless death should help them out. They look upon Manager of the senate until 1883, unless death should help them out. They look upon Manager of the senate until 1883, unless death should be a columbia County, Kentucky, baby can do.

all hope of securing the organization of the senate until 1883, unless death should help them out. They look upon Mahone as a democrat and have no auticipation that Tennessee will choose a republican senator. If Senator Drvis, of I'linois, could be assured of re-election, it is believed he would crawl clear over the fence, and act with the republicans. This assurance, however, cannot be had, because there is no probability that Illinois will have further use for him.

The corre-pondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

"I sometimes think that while the cast are dining and toasting each other, the keen, hard fisted men of the west without any frills to their shirts, or half of them any gloves to their hands, run away with the legislation. See how they are wooing and beckoning to the a speakership to come their way, and its. Congressmen Frank Hiscock, of New York, dozen't capture and hold it for the cast I suppose it will cross the line of them any gloves to their shirts, or half of them any gloves to their hands, run away with the legislation. See how they carry off the high prizes! Even now they are wooing and beckoning to the speakership to come their way, and if Congressmen Frank Hiscock, of New York, dozen't capture and hold it for the east I suppose it will cross the line of the Allephanies upon more to return the Alleghanies, never more to return Pennsylvania, for her own honor's sake, Pennsylvania, for her own honor's sake, must stand in solid with New York and New England in holding it back. Mr. It is a champion among protectionists. He has presence, voice, magnetism. He is a champion among protectionists. He has direction and fairness to adjust and balance the various interests upon the great and powerful committee of the house. He has the respect and good will even of his opponents and a phenomenally successful record during his two terms' service. He will have at least 19 of the 21 republican votes from his own delegation in the next congress, and I think the entire 21. New England is crystalizing around him in preference to Mr. Reed, of Maine, who aspires to the mantle of the succession since Mr. Frye announced his retirement. Another significant fact is that the most intimate friends of General Garfield in the Ohio delegation are for Hiscock to a man, which indicates the drift of the Garfield mind. Garfield in the Carfield mind. Garfield mind. Garfield mind. Garfield mind. Garfield mind. Garfield mind. New York is and Importing large numbers of Merino sheep—more than for any season for ten years 2...—A circuit of three miles in New York is now lighted by electricity, and the electric light is fast superseding gas in many of the large offices.

—The Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., one of the Baptist chools for free

the most intimate friends of General Garfield in the Ohio delegation are for Hiscock to a man, which indicates the drift of the Garfield mind. Garfield is personally fond of Hiscock, but whether he would wish openly to take sides as between him and his old comrade, Kasson, is problematical to me. To the best of my belief the men longest in the house lean a little toward Kasson for the old time sake, while the young blood, the men who came in with Hiscock two terms ago, or one term behind him—and they constitute three-fourths of the brain power of the house—are largely for the latter, partly from personal liking, partly from the fear that Kasson, who has been four years away from the house, will not discriminate intelligently as to the young men who have come into position and power in his "bsence. But there are 101 new men' ke their seats at the opening of the next session—a large share of them republicans—and they are X, the unknown quantity in this problem. They can be written to indefatigably by the friends of candidates, but the bulk of them do not care to commit themselves for or against a makes the speakership question so perplexingly vague and uncertain. Who-

makes the speakership question so per-plexingly vague and uncertain. Who-ever gets it will not be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease.' There will be a fierce fight for the prize."

known as White Church settlement, about nine miles north of the town, cul-

minated last night in a series of startling

assassinations. In the morning a row occurred at Sapp's store, resulting in the

Shortly after four negroes visited the

house of a wealthy planter named Charles Johnson. He was sitting by the

His wife's screams aroused the house-hold, and two men were sent for a doctor.

As they were returning with the physician, and when they had reached and were

passing along a strip of bottom inter-spersed with rocks and trees, through

In appearance he has aged ten years in

pearing in the adjacent woods

\$450,000,000.

— Crematory furnaces are now in operation at Zurich, in Switzerland, and at Breslau, Dresden and Gotha, in Germany. Throughout Germany the prejudica against disposing of the dead by burning is rapidly disappearing.

— In Illinois a total abstinence society of twenty mambers, here adopted a

Wholesale Shooting.

A private despatch received from Augusta, Ark., reports that a feud which originated five years ago between a number of whites and negroes in what is ber of whites and negroes in what is

aylvama are circulating petitions to the Legislature requesting that body to take necessary preliminary steps to submit a constitutional amendment similar to the

ono recently adopted in Kansas.

— It is reported that Hon. James Whiting, of New York, and ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, have been engaged as coursel for the defence in the Whiting is a life long Demonstratial. Mr.

Whiting is a life-long Democrat.

— Judge Barret, of the Supreme Court of New York, has granted an injunction to Rufus Hatch, restraining the Western Union, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Arcarian, Union, Taleagaph Campanies American Union Telegraph Companies from entering into any agreement of con-solidation, and from increasing their cap-ital stock.

ital stock.

— A young couple of Fairfield, Iowa, who had been long engaged, became involved in a lover's quarrel and parted in anger. The same night both of them attempted suicide, and alike made failures. Convinced that they could not live happily apart, a reconciliation and hasty marriage took place the very next day. fire reading a paper when they poured a volley into the room, aiming at him. Crying "I am killed!" he fell on the floor, blood streaming from numerous wounds in various parts of his body.

day.

— The Baltimore Sun gives the Presidential vote for President as follows: Hancock, 4,432,978; Garfield, 4,430,327. Hancock's majority over Garfield, 2,651. Weaver, Greenbacker, received 305,088; Dow, Prohibitionist, 9,644; scattering, 1,793. Total vote, 9,182,834. The Sun says the figures were obtained at the proper sources in Washington and at

State capitals.

— About 10,000 bills have been introduced in Congress this session. Among them is a measure providing for the payment of \$5,000 to one Cutts for a manuis thought to have been mortally wounded. Georga Fenn, a school teacher, was reported killed. He lived some miles script of treatise on logic, written by President Madison. The bill specifies that the work is to be printed for the use of members of Congress. They certainly need posting on logic, but the people should not be required to pay for their

should not be required to pay for their schooling.

— The system of prepaying postage by means of small adhesive labels, to be sold to the public and received by the postoffice in evidence of payment when attached to letters or papers, was first advocated by Rowland Hill, in 1837, and was adopted by the British postoffice in 1840. The stamps were first used May 6 of that year, and were introduced in 1847 into the United States. All civilized nations have them.

three weeks.

— Conkling, it is now definitely reported from Albany, has make no advances on Mentor. He has neither asked nor ted from Albany, has make no advances on Mentor. He has neither asked nor intimated a desire for a place in the Cabinet for any of his friends. He is willing, however, to let Postmaster James take the Postmaster Generalship if he feels so "disposed."

— Gen. Howard is about to take command of the military academy at West Point, and we suppose will preceed at once to introduce his "social equality" reforms at that venerable institution of Mars. Howard was selected by Hayes as a man capable of destroying "prejudice" last it to the United States. All civilized nations have them.

— The recent opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, by which invoices bills of lading, circulars and the like are stricken from the list of third class mai! matter, is a decision of serious concera for the business community. We believe that these ought all to be retained on the list, and further that the written words, "Please remit," or "Shipped via," etc., ought to be allowed on an invoice, and that receipts should come under the same

a man capable of destroying "prejudice on account of color." It is to be hoped head. Why not make everything third

Washington in a special car. We are gradually getting to think more of our Presidents. Until within a few years special cars were reserved exclusively for trotting horses.

— Miss Mary Lee, General Robert E. Lee's eldest daughter, visited the private gallery of the United States Senate the other day. She was attended by Senators Ransom, Butler and Randolph and Representative Tucker.

— The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the Jews of London have departed from the custom of their religion by offering prayers for foreign competition, as the importation of corn and other products has been taxed. It is generally beliaved that the scriptive name of White House, and now only figures in official documents and